



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 9	Utstein	15	8	0	0
10	Harald	18	0	0	0
11	Mercator	17	0	0	0

Report from Tela—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roe reports as follows:

Week ended October 12, 1907. Present officially estimated population, about 1,250. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 6	Hellen	Mobile	22	0	0	0
8	Harald	New Orleans	18	0	0	0
10	Jos. Vaccarodo.....	33	2	0	0

INDIA.

Reports from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, September 26:

Week ended September 21. A bill of health was issued to the steamship *Rotenfels*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 72. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended September 14 there were 38 deaths from cholera, 6 from plague, and 1 from smallpox in Calcutta. In Bengal and India there were 114 cases and 111 deaths and 9,556 cases and 6,390 deaths from plague, respectively.

Plague in the Northern Shan States, Burma—Virulent type of cholera at Serampur.

The following is received from Consul-General Michael, under dates of September 19 and 26:

The first case of plague ever known in the Northern Shan States occurred very recently. The victim was a Chinaman. The case has occasioned much alarm, although the superintendent and civil surgeon were present when the case developed and took immediate steps to prevent the spread of the disease. It is not reported whether plague rats have found their way into the community or not.

The plague's reappearance.—After a long absence plague has made its reappearance in the Ocreguam Mine camp. There have been 2 European victims.

Reports from Serampur of the continued spread of a virulent type of cholera are somewhat alarming. Numerous fatal cases are reported, the majority of the victims not living for more than 12 hours after the first attack. The disease is of the most fatal type. The street drains are almost choked with undesirable accumulations, while the roads are generally in an extremely bad condition.

Serampur is situated about 13 miles down the Hooghly from Calcutta and contains, perhaps, 50,000 people, most all of whom are natives.

Cholera cases are increasing in Lucknow, and one European died September 22.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Cholera at Yokohama—Measures to prevent spread of cholera—Water supply, good.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, October 3:

Week ended September 28. Bills of health were issued to 5 steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 614 members of crews and 767 passengers. Two of the passengers were bound to Puget Sound ports and one each to Manila, New York, and San Francisco via Honolulu.

The steamship *Indrawadi*, from this port to New York, having been at plague ports, was fumigated while empty here to destroy vermin.

To the present time there have been only 25 cases of cholera at Yokohama. They have been connected with the cargo handlers of vessels from infected ports.

The authorities are using strenuous measures to prevent an epidemic. The disease has apparently spent its force in the ports to the west of Yokohama. The water supply here is not contaminated. The water supply of this city comes from the mountains 30 miles away and so far as I have heard has never been infected with cholera.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Nippon Maru* recommended, October 2, for rejection: For Honolulu, 2. Advised to wait, 7. Of these rejections all were for trachoma.

Report from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Exportation of certain foodstuffs suspended—Cholera and plague at Osaka—Summary of cholera at Kobe.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, September 25:

Week ended September 21. Five vessels, 472 members of crews and 338 steerage passengers, were inspected. Two hundred and forty-eight steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected. Commencing with the steerage passengers of the steamship *Tremont*, 80 were held 5 days under observation here and inspected each day prior to embarkation. The number of pieces of baggage disinfected was 525. Manifests were viséed for 18,793 pieces of freight, while